

Arrivals.

Banks.

July 18, BURLINGTON, Brit. br., 433, Sasebo, Saigon July 10th, 10,000 piculs Rice and 200 piculs Fish.—Order.
July 18, Sr. ANA, Span. br., 402, Gavio, Manila 9th July, General.—BRANDAO & Co.
July 18, NESTOR, Brit. str., 1,440, Dronning, Shanghai 14th July, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
July 18, PRINCESS, North Star, br., 245, A. Jansen, Amoy July 8th, Rice, &c.—SIEMENS & Co.
July 18, JOSEPHINE AMBRE, French br/ste, 145, Legarde, Takao July 14th, Sugar.—DEBURE FARSES.
July 18, ELIZA, from Whampoa.
July 18, AYA, French str., 1,902, Rouessa, Marseilles 11th June, via Port Said.
Aiden 24th, Galle 3rd July, Singapore 11th, and Saigon 14th, General.—MESAGENS MARINERES.
July 19, SIR HARRY PARKER, British ship, 806, Chapman, Whampoa 18th July, General.—AOE, HABER & Co.
July 19, RONA, Brit. str., 784, Hutchinson, Shanghai 14th July, General.—OLYMPIAN & Co.

Departures.

July 18, SCHULZ DELTSCH, for Shanghai.
July 18, CODAN, for Guan.
July 18, EMMA, for Saigon.
July 18, SELIM, for Whampoa.
July 18, LIEUTENANT, for Saigon.
July 18, NESTOR, for Manila.
July 18, LOUIS, for Saigon.
July 18, NESTOR, str., for London.
July 18, TIGER, str., for Saigon, &c.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS' OFFICE,
18TH JULY.
Hans, for Guan.
Gloriengard, for Manila.
Paruza, str., for Whampoa.
Isabella y Hermanos, for Manila.
Lochmeyer, for Cape St. James.
Janet Holt, for Guan.
Golden Star, for Whampoa.
Caroline, for Shanghai.
St. Koch, for Singapore.
Kuishi, str., for Canton.
Yol-tung, str., for Swatow.

Passenger.

Per Rose, str., from Shanghai.—
Messrs. Young, Frazer and 14 Chinese.
Per Ata, str., from Marseilles.—
For Hongkong.
From Marseilles.—Mr. J. A. Ayubanche and wife, Mrs. V. Cros de Navarro, Lacrost, G. Garcia, J. Alvarez, La Torre Bueno, Peran, Gras Aguirre, Augi, Santini, Paggi, Elano, Blanco de Cordoba, Mr. Ramos and wife, Mad. Oriol, servant, Mad. Hamer and 3 infants, Mad. Civis.
From Gallo, Mr. Cochran.
From Saigon.—Messrs. Mure, Charbonnel and 39 Chinese.
For Saigon.
For Yokohama.

Reports.

The North German brig *Princess* reports claims for eight days after leaving, then E.S.E. winds.
The British steamship *Eros* reports fine weather until the 18th instant, then rainy weather; on the 16th, off Heishan Island, passed steamship bound N.; steamship *Swede* would leave for Hongkong on the 15th.
The French schooner *Josephine Amelie* from Taku July 14th, reported light S.W. winds across and fine weather; left in port British brig *Gathering Fullard*, hibber; and North German brig *Fayal-ne-mot* for Yokohama.
The British bank *Burlington*, from Saigon on July 10th, reports had S.E. winds from Pardia to Macleod Bank; then light E.N.E. till arrival.

The British steamer *Castor*, from Shanghai on July 14th, reports had fine weather and light S.W. winds. A seaman deserted from one of the U.S. Squadron, found on board, was handed over to the police.
Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessels.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Agents—Messrs. H. A. PETERSON & Co.
Bombay. Sir CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta. ATKINSON, TILTON & CO.
Canton. OLYPHANT & Co.
Fuzhou. FERGUSON & CO.
Chinkiang. COLEMAN & CO.
Ongtow. HOWELL & CO.
Hankow. SMITH & BAKER & CO.
Hioho. E. FRANCIS & CO.
Kiaochow. FIDELAY & CO.
Manila. COLEMAN & CO.
Makao. COLEMAN & CO.
Chamchileen. OLYPHANT & CO.
Glance. W. H. CONNOR, Esq. (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
Davao. COLEMAN & CO.
Tibid. COLEMAN & CO.
Star of China. COLEMAN & CO.
Martins. COLEMAN & CO.
Ellen Brown. COLEMAN & CO.
Jorgen Bruus. COLEMAN & CO.
Makao. COLEMAN & CO.
Chamchileen. COLEMAN & CO.
Frederick Warren. COLEMAN & CO.
Lord Macaulay. COLEMAN & CO.
Sun-foo. (a) COLEMAN & CO.
Ura. (a) COLEMAN & CO.
Pria. (a) COLEMAN & CO.
Cores. COLEMAN & CO.
Sea Bella. COLEMAN & CO.

AUCTION Sales To-day.

DENTISTRY
BY
D. C. COLLINS, D. D. S.
No. 7, Arbutus Road,
HONGKONG.
1218 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A T Messrs. H. JUGENS & Co.'s Auction Room, a London made Box Wood Semi-Cottage PLANO, 6' x 4' cord.
if 1214 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.
The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tread, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corrard & Sons, Ardross.
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Sons.
414 Hongkong, January 1867.
"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail".
JANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance, Japan Mail, \$15 per annum; Japan Weekly Mail, \$24 per annum.
if 122 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000 Dollars.

ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. £1,500,000 IN 1,000

SHARES OF £1,500 EACH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. £1,500,000

OR Tls. 300,000 PER SHARE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Hon. R. HOWARD.

Deputy Chairman—T. PEKE, Esq.

W. LEONARD, Esq.

George, Esq.

S. D. SAMSON, Esq.

G. J. Weller, Esq.

Managers—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David Maclean, Esq.

London Boardroom—John and County Bond.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1

per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months' 2 per cent, per annum.

12 months' 2 1/2 per cent, per annum.

24 months' 3 per cent, per annum.

36 months' 3 1/2 per cent, per annum.

48 months' 4 per cent, per annum.

60 months' 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

72 months' 5 per cent, per annum.

96 months' 5 1/2 per cent, per annum.

120 months' 6 per cent, per annum.

144 months' 6 1/2 per cent, per annum.

168 months' 7 per cent, per annum.

192 months' 7 1/2 per cent, per annum.

216 months' 8 per cent, per annum.

240 months' 8 1/2 per cent, per annum.

264 months' 9 per cent, per annum.

288 months' 9 1/2 per cent, per annum.

312 months' 10 per cent, per annum.

336 months' 10 1/2 per cent, per annum.

360 months' 11 per cent, per annum.

384 months' 11 1/2 per cent, per annum.

408 months' 12 per cent, per annum.

432 months' 12 1/2 per cent, per annum.

456 months' 13 per cent, per annum.

480 months' 13 1/2 per cent, per annum.

504 months' 14 per cent, per annum.

528 months' 14 1/2 per cent, per annum.

552 months' 15 per cent, per annum.

576 months' 15 1/2 per cent, per annum.

600 months' 16 per cent, per annum.

624 months' 16 1/2 per cent, per annum.

648 months' 17 per cent, per annum.

672 months' 17 1/2 per cent, per annum.

696 months' 18 per cent, per annum.

720 months' 18 1/2 per cent, per annum.

744 months' 19 per cent, per annum.

768 months' 19 1/2 per cent, per annum.

792 months' 20 per cent, per annum.

816 months' 20 1/2 per cent, per annum.

840 months' 21 per cent, per annum.

864 months' 21 1/2 per cent, per annum.

888 months' 22 per cent, per annum.

912 months' 22 1/2 per cent, per annum.

936 months' 23 per cent, per annum.

960 months' 23 1/2 per cent, per annum.

984 months' 24 per cent, per annum.

1,008 months' 24 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,032 months' 25 per cent, per annum.

1,056 months' 25 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,080 months' 26 per cent, per annum.

1,104 months' 26 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,128 months' 27 per cent, per annum.

1,152 months' 27 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,176 months' 28 per cent, per annum.

1,200 months' 28 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,224 months' 29 per cent, per annum.

1,248 months' 29 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,272 months' 30 per cent, per annum.

1,296 months' 30 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,320 months' 31 per cent, per annum.

1,344 months' 31 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,368 months' 32 per cent, per annum.

1,392 months' 32 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,416 months' 33 per cent, per annum.

1,440 months' 33 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,464 months' 34 per cent, per annum.

1,488 months' 34 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,512 months' 35 per cent, per annum.

1,536 months' 35 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,560 months' 36 per cent, per annum.

1,584 months' 36 1/2 per cent, per annum.

1,608 months' 37 per cent, per annum.

1,632 months' 37 1/2 per cent, per annum.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price \$16. Apply to the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, February, 1871.

The owner of the Daily Press from this office com- menced on Sunday morning at 10:00, and the last messengers left the office at 10:23.

LATE TELEGRAM.

SPECIAL TO "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, 18th July, 11.30 a.m.

British subjects given up to Kingdome, by China, with saluted property.

Fate of German subject uncertain.

SUPREME COURT.

July 17th.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMITH.

HONGKONG, JULY 19TH, 1871.

The registration of servants has long been recognized as one of the most amusing farces played by that versatile company, the Government Variety and Combination Troupe. The time is long past when people used to ask themselves of what possible use this system might be. The period of shaking heads in grave doubt as to its utility is also past, and the whole thing is now known and treated simply as a rather heavy joke. Possibly, however, our readers were not quite prepared for the emphatic opinion on this subject which recently fell from the newly appointed Coroner, Mr. Lister. That officer, having himself filled the post of Registrar-General for something like two years, may be taken to have some knowledge of the working of the system seen from the official side, and his unequivocal statement is that for the purpose of tracing a runaway servant registration is quite useless. The public who have seen quite enough of the system from the outside point of view, have long anticipated this opinion, which is, therefore, only important as a kind of admission, though of course it does not come from a member of the present Government. It would be rather interesting to know on what supposition it was ever imagined that the absurd process termed registration could have any beneficial result at all. But in the absence of information on this point, it may safely be assumed that the mode of conducting that process which is now employed was not contemplated by any man save enough to be a legislator even in Hongkong. It appears that a servant who already possesses a registration ticket may take it to the office of the Registrar-General at any time convenient to him, make at the office what statements he chooses, and insist on the entry of names and dates on his ticket in accordance with his statement. This is a marvelous consummation of absurdity. The rest of the joke in connection with this revelation may as well be told. The Hon. Mr. BALL was occupied the other day with a case involving a question of a registration ticket. With the instinct of a lawyer accustomed to rely upon the veracity of documents issuing from a public office, the learned judge was disposed to treat the matter as no longer questionable after the production of the ticket, which it is needless to say fully supported the servant's story. But the fully disposed urged with some emphasis that he had never seen and had never been consulted on the subject of the ticket which was to be made evidence against him, and Mr. BALL, somewhat surprised, sent for the Registration clerk from the office downstairs. Mr. OSMOND said he had received instructions from Mr. SMITH always to insert the names and dates given by the servant in cases in which no communication was received from the employer. These instructions were given him on the occasion of his objecting to make an entry on a ticket on the sole statement of the servant, which goes to show that Mr. OSMOND struck out a scintillation of intelligence altogether unsuited to the mournful shades of the Executive-General's office, and that the Hon. Mr. SMITH lost no time in correcting so grievous an oversight.

Some time ago we published a letter from an Indian correspondent, relating to a pecuniary loss which he had sustained through the gambling propensity of a servant. He had found the man and had him punished by the Magistrate, but with regard to the money he had failed to find a remedy. Mr. DRAKE, when applied to, refused to proceed against the gambling-house people for allowing a servant to play, because, forsooth our correspondent was not a European. No doubt, Mr. DRAKE had the actual words of the Executive Rules on his side, but the Captain-Superintendent is far too much inclined to play the part of a judge instead of that of a policeman. The Government have no right to shield themselves under an officer as it was clear they did in this case. That is, it became clear afterwards, for our correspondent proceeded to enquire of the Executive-General, who after some time informed him that he was forbidden by the Government to do anything in the matter. Just out of curiosity we should like to know how much of the Government had a hand in this forbidding, and whether Mr. SMITH's own veto as Executive Councillor would be binding on Mr. SMITH as Registrar-General.

But there it is; not a month passes in which some extraordinary abuse connected with the Executive-General's office is not brought to light, notwithstanding the darkness which prevails in that locality. It is far as the registration of servants goes, it is of course impossible that Mr. SMITH should make things better while the present system continues. But one would fancy he could avoid making things worse. However, legislative action is necessary in this matter. It is unquestionable that a system of registration could be adopted similar to that in vogue with respect to trading junks, which are all secured by respectable bonds in the Colony. Why in the name of common sense could not servants be so secured in a public office?

It will be noticed from the Telegram which we publish to-day from Shanghai, that the property salvaged from the wreck of the *Clarendon* in the *Corra* has been saved by the *Bindo*, as well as the two British subjects.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Ave. Captain Rousseau*, with the *Marsella* mail of June 11th, arrived yesterday.

The following telegram is from the *Stratford* Times:

LONDON, 24th June.

Commons, Jenkins moved that an enquiry should be made regarding native communication between Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf. The motion was referred to a committee of political finance and physical obstacles to be overcome and advantages to England. Gove demanded that enquiry should include all lines between Europe and India. Charles Elphinstone Wingfield stated that the *Ephesus* line cannot compete with Egypt route now, nor would it enable us to outmatch an invasion of India, but nevertheless a provision of law was on the Attorney-General's mind when he gave Kwo-kung-ting into custody. His Lordship could not expect that a jury would proclaim that man innocent of crime

against the laws of this Colony, because although it was open to him to lay claim to the same law, it would be for the jury to find as the superstructure of the law, that is the facts upon which the man would be tried. The fitting up of the vessel; the circumstances attending to that; the price of the vessel on board; the man's skill; and other incidents connected with the affair, would all have to be shown. I scarcely know myself what would have to be proved as facts, and where the interpretation of law should begin. The Attorney-General was strengthened in this view of the case by the fact that the man had been brought up under the Act of Charles II, but in his common law right. Mr. OSMOND, in the United States, has a right to be tried under the most stringent authorities, on international law, Sir W. Wheaton, and others are Americans, so that if one finds that an Attorney-General of the United States gives an opinion on the question, it may be reasonably held that the Attorney-General is justified in holding the like opinion. Well, in *Forney* it is mentioned a case in which it was found that a tradition was made, and Mr. OSMOND, though it should not be so, was tried with, because a sufficient cause had not been made out.

His Lordship.—That is, insufficient for conviction.

Mr. Hayllar.—My learned friend however held that if one finds that an Attorney-General gives an opinion on the question, it may be reasonably held that the Attorney-General is justified in holding the like opinion. Well, in *Forney* it is mentioned a case in which it was found that a tradition was made, and Mr. OSMOND, though it should not be so, was tried with, because a sufficient cause had not been made out.

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THIS POLICE GAMBLING CASE.
The remanded charges of gambling brought against the members of the 1st instant, which occupied the Junior Police Magistrate the whole of yesterday, and assumed the character of an investigation into the gambling propensity of a number of the Indian contingent, the particular charge of gambling in a barrack room on Saturday morning being as it were the kernel of the nut. It appears that the witness who narrated what occurred at the barracks was a native of the Ganges vernation. From the account of the witness, it is clear that he depended for gambling, and it is likewise on the part of the defendants that the charge is the result of a conspiracy on the part of some Indians, who waited with much impatience until Mr. Chengal's back was turned, before they proceeded to carry out their design; but whether that is wholly true, or lies only some substrata of truth in it, in the present stage of the case it is impossible to say.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Before the Hon. H. J. BALL.
H. A. WATKIN, J. M. GRIEves.—\$1.50.—Claim for balance of wages at \$2 per month. Defendant said he had lost several things lately, and the other day lost \$3, which no one could have taken but the servants. He had therefore deducted \$1.50 each from the wages of the boy and the cook.

He then told him he was liable to "the other Court" for compromising a felony. He had no business to deduct the amount unless he charged the plaintiff.

Judgment for \$1.50.

Defendant asked whether he could charge the boy now.

His Honor.—You can do whatever you like. I am not going to advise you.

HOA-CHIEN C. GHANDY.—\$63.50, for painting and white-washing the house of the defendant. Defendant put in a memo. of agreement, or estimate, which His Honor assumed him was an agreement (because he had assented to it) and required a stamp.

Defendant further alleged that the work was very badly done, and that he had Mr. Stodd's certificate to that effect. His Honor then certified that he would call Mr. Stodd. His Honor then declined, however, to go into the question of the quality of the work, which was a question to be referred to some arbitrator, and he suggested some one called Abo.

Defendant said he did not know Abo, (whom the plaintiff was perfectly willing to accept), and would prefer that it should be referred to a European architect.

His Honor said they must settle the question of the referee between them, and report his name to the Court.

SUGAR MILL v. MANDAR SAM.—\$23.97.—This was a claim for 4 hours of daily labor and delivered to the defendant, who however stated that they were only sent to him for sale, and that 2 of them only had been sold. Interest documents were produced, which nobody could read, and the Plaintiff began to be uneasy, and to address the Court independently of the interpreter.

Plaintiff.—Thoom pooy ney.
His Honor.—You must get an interpreter.

Plaintiff.—Thoom pooy ney.
His Honor.—I can't understand you, Sir; you must bring an interpreter.

Plaintiff.—Thoom pooy.

His Honor.—Call the next case.

LUM-YEE-FOO v. CHUN-AN-ING.—\$16.00.—The defendant is otherwise known, especially in account books and documents, as Big-nosed Sing, from a peculiarity of physiognomical formation, which stood the possessor in bad stead in Court. This big-nosed individual attempted to smile at the learned judge during a portion of the case, but made so lamentable a failure through the interposition of his astounding "organ" that His Honor was not at all satisfied that it was not a "natural" effort.

"Organ," said His Honor, "how dare you laugh in that insolent manner?"

Defendant reduced himself to gravity as speedily as was consistent with the circumstances, and the case (which was uninteresting in itself) proceeded. Presently it became necessary to inquire for the defendant's books, and His Honor asked whether he kept any.

Defendant.—No, why should I keep any, we're not Name and Number men.

His Honor.—Chun-nai-ning, (this officer was interpreting). Chun-tai-kwong did he ask the question in that insolent manner: "Why should I keep any book?"

Chun-tai-kwong, Your Honor.

His Honor.—Then tell him it's a very insolent question.

Plaintiff produced a highly respectable witness, and defendant lost his case.

THE CHINESE VIEW OF THE TIENTIN MASSACRE.
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY PRESS."
Sir.—I read in your issue of yesterday a letter signed "A Chinaman." I think it is very fair that it the Chinaman wishes to place the Massacre of Tientin on the same footing as the Massacre of the French in Paris, and the Chinaman would also accuse the same committee. M. Thiers sent the Versailles troops to Paris, which they say put to death about 50,000 Communists, the murderers of the sixty priests. M. Thiers ought therefore to send the Versailles troops to Tientin to do the same there. However, considering that the murderers of the Sisters of Charity were of a very low class, I think they would be treated fairly if only 20,000 of the Chinese of Tientin could only be made to expiate the massacre of the French and Sisters of Charity.

JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 17th July 1871.

POLICE MISMANAGEMENT AGAIN.
TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY PRESS."
Sir.—It is well known that all the horses and jaded animals which were collected up at the port a few years ago have been stored at low water; such a thing is now impossible in many cases. Notwithstanding this fact, it will be believed that this afternoon the Chau-gang shovelled tons of dirt into the sea, both close to and from Burd's wharf itself, and at low water. Personally, I am not interested, further than as a tenant of part of the property which is thus depressed, and the water access being made more difficult, but the whole proceeding is so scandalous that it deserves being held up to public reprobation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

DAVID WELSH.
Hongkong, 18th July 1871.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. MCKEE OF THE U. S. NAVY.
(N. C. Daily News, July 12th.)

The body of Lieut. McKee, who fell in the attack on the Correa, was sent to Hongkong, and was at once transferred from the Monitor to the P. M. S. Arizona, with naval honours. At a few minutes past six o'clock two companies of seamen, to form the guard, landed at the Nautilus Head jetty, close to the American Consulate, and were formed in line on the road. The last boat to arrive brought the coffin, which was borne to the hearse by a party of six marines and six seamen, on either side, and were followed by the gunners. The coffin having been deposited with some difficulty, from its great weight, the procession formed. Lieut. Smith of the Monitor had charge of the executive, and disposed the guard half in advance, and half in rear, with the men who acted as bearers on either side of the hearse. Following the hearse came Captain McCrea, of the Monitor, and Rockwell, of the P. M. S., with the crew of their ship, ordered to remain there. Captain General Stevens and General Johnston, the American Ambassador and Mr. Bradford of the American Consulate, a few prominent American citizens and a numerous body of civilians. The tail of the officers' swords were bound with orange, and the tops of the ensign staves were similarly covered. A banner of blue with gold bordering was displayed by the party of six marines and six seamen, on either side, and were followed by the gunners. The procession marched to the P. M. S. Wharf, where the guard were again drawn up, and the advance close to the steamer's hull and the rear at the Water end of the official civics. The remains of Lieut. McKee were then carried on board, while the guard presented arms, and heads were uncovered. As Lieut. McKee belonged to the Colorado, his brother officers were present from taking any part in the

ceremonial. The last honours having been paid to their late companion in arms, the guard were marched back, and at once reembarked for their ship.

MARRIED BY AUCTION.

The Grantham Prankshika relates a curious case of marriage, which is too good to be told. A Brahmin residing in a village lying close to Burdwan, unable to find a proper match for his daughter, or too indolent to find out a bridegroom, himself, determined to sell his daughter by auction. A day was fixed, and several hours in the afternoon, the Brahmin found that he could bid no higher; and the father of the bride thought he had gained enough by the marriage and fixed upon one of the Brahmins in his wife's son-in-law. The day of marriage came, however, when lo! the two Brahmins were found at loggerheads, with each other, each struggling to have the girl to himself. The father was equal to the occasion, and his ingenuity was equally displayed in the process of another bidding. The contest now became excessively hot, when the richer of the two of course prevailed, and the whole transaction was concluded by his offering to the father a sum he would be, son-in-law. The day of marriage came, however, when lo! the two Brahmins were found at loggerheads, with each other, each struggling to have the girl to himself. The father was equal to the occasion, and his ingenuity was equally displayed in the process of another bidding. The contest now became excessively hot, when the richer of the two of course prevailed, and the whole transaction was concluded by his offering to the father a sum he would be, son-in-law.

The GREAT REPUBLIC.—The history of nations has no more astonishing financial record than that which the Treasury at Washington has been able to issue on the 1st of July. Only to think of course, out of the appendages was a sum of \$100,000,000, which the United States had lost in the Civil War, and the sum of \$100,000,000, which the United States had gained through the war.

THE UNION.—The great financial difficulties which pressed at home and widespread distrust abroad constantly aggravated to the last hour of wicked rebellion, with a debt of \$2,755,000,000, and, of reducing it in six years, of course, to be sure, but not altogether free from domestic trouble, \$605,000,000, and lessening the burden of annual interest in the same time, \$11,000,000 per annum! Great Britain came out of her great war with a balance of \$1,000,000,000, and a sum of \$100,000,000, which she had gained through the war.

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